## IN THE SPECIFICATION:

On page 3, lines 8 to 23:

The method for determining the position of an optic pick-up head [[(CPLH)]] (PUH) relative to a disk with a plurality of sections, each section corresponding to an upper limit and a lower limit, [[comprising]] comprises the steps of: (1) reading sync signals on the disk; (2) generating an averaged sync [[signals]] signal in certain rotations of the disk; (3) comparing the averaged sync signal with the upper limit and the lower limit to determine a current section where the pick-up head is located; (4) generating a PUH ready signal indicating the PUH in a steady state, based on a frequency variation signal, a track on success signal and the rotation frequency of the disk. The step of (2) generating the averaged sync [[signals]] signal includes: (a) determining a rotation frequency of the disk based on the moving speed of the PUH and the distance between the PUH and a center of the disk; and (c) calculating sync signals in certain rotations of the disk. Further, by the virtual division of the frame of a compact disk provided in the present invention and the division of the frame, the data can be read rapidly and the position of the optic pick-up head can be searched rapidly.

On page 8, line 30 to page 9, line 5:

With reference to Fig. 5, the signal waveforms of Fig. 4A are illustrated. When the frequency variation of the phase lock loop is at 0 (low level), it represents that no change occurs in the frequency of the phase lock loop. While as it is at 1 (high level), it represents that the frequency of the phase lock loop is unsteady. When the track on success (TOS) signal is 1, it represents that the track seeking is successful. If it is 0, the track on succeeding searching is not successful. The FODR represents the frequency of disk rotation. If the pick-up ready (PUHRDY) [[is1]] is 1, it represents the optic pick-up head to be ready in position, while when the pick-up head ready is 0, it represents that a correct position is not found.